

Xantholinini of the Australasian Region (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae), X. New species and new records from New Guinea and Australia

272° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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Abstract: In this contribution the following species are described and illustrated for the cited regions: *Thyreocephalus alveolatus* sp. nov. (Papua New Guinea), *T. litoreus* sp. nov. (Papua New Guinea), *T. oculus* sp. nov. (Australia), *Eachamia karkar* sp. nov. (Papua New Guinea), *Mitomorphus okapaensis* sp. nov. (Papua New Guinea), and *Andelis guineanus* sp. nov. (Papua New Guinea). New records are listed; *Guineodinella hornabrookiana* Bordoni, 2010 is newly recorded for Papua New Guinea.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, new species, new records, *Thyreocephalus*, *Eachamia*, *Mitomorphus*, *Andelis*, Australasian Region.

Introduction and material

In the material received in study from some institutions and private collections, I found several species of Xantholinini from the Australasian Region. An important part comes from the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel and from the Manchester Museum, through the useful collaboration respectively of Matthias Borer and Dmitri Logunov. In particular, Logunov sent me specimens from Last's collection and found the essential localities indications in a notebook of this author. Last has studied some specimens collected by R. Hornabrook in New Guinea often with erroneous identifications (Last 1980). Some other of his species have remained in litteris, preserved in the Manchester Museum. Numerous species have been described in the revision of the Xantholinini of this island and surrounding islands (Bordoni 2010). Others are described in these pages.

All label text is reproduced as in originals. All taxa are listed systematically.

Abbreviations used in the text:

CAB – collection Bordoni, Firenze, Italy;
CTI – collection Ito, Kyoto, Japan;
CJN – collection Nunn, Dunedin, New Zealand;
ISBD – Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils,

Latvia;
MM – Manchester Museum, United Kingdom;
NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland;
NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria;

ex. – specimen;
exx – specimens;
Isl. – island(s);
m – meter;
Papua NG – Papua New Guinea (country);
riv. – river;
vill. – village.

Taxonomic part

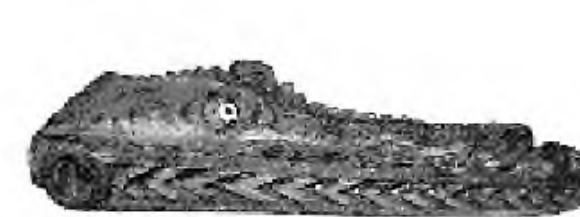
Thyreocephalus flavus Last, 1980

Examined material: 2 exx NHMB: Papua NG, Madang prov., Ohu vill., near Gum, 5.13S, 145.41E, 150 m, L. Cizek I-II.2001; 2 exx CAB: same data.

Distribution: The species is known from Indonesian New Guinea (Cyclops Mts.) and Papua NG (Morobe, Madang) (Bordoni 2010).

Thyreocephalus taitiensis (Boheman, 1858)

Examined material: 1 ex. ISBD: W Papua, S Bird's Neck, Kaimana, 40 km E Triton Bay, Lobo vill. 03° 44' 08S, 134° 05' 40E, M.Kalniņš 16.IX.2010; 1 ex. NHMB: Papua NG, Madang prov., Baitabag vill. 50 m, 5.08S, 145.46E,



L. Cizek VI-VII.1999.

Distribution: Tahiti, Samoa, New Caledonia, Hebrides, Aru, Bismarck, Solomon, New Guinea (Bordoni 2010) and New Zealand (introduced) (Bordoni 2005b).

***Thyreocephalus volubilis* Bordoni, 2010**

Examined material: 2 exx MM: Papua NG, Okapa, R. Hornabrook VII.1965.

Distribution: This species is known from Papua NG and Normamby Isl. (Bordoni 2010).

Note: The specimens bear the label “*Thyreocephalus vulgaris* Last, Paratype” (in litteris).

***Thyreocephalus onerunkanus* Bordoni, 2010**

Examined material: 1 ex. MM: Papua NG, Morobe Prov., Wau, 1100 m, 7.20S, 146.43E, L. Cizek 25-28. IX.2000.

Distribution: This species is known from Papua NG (Bordoni 2010).

***Thyreocephalus alveolatus* sp. nov.** (Figs 1-2)

Holotype ♀ MM: Papua NG, (East Sepik prov.), Blackwater riv., R, Hornabrook VI.1974 (MM).

Paratypes 3 exx: 2♀ MM & 1♀ CAB: same data as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the Latin “alveolatus” (- a -um) - hollowed, in relation to the puncturation on head.

Description: Length of body 16 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 9 mm. Body black with reddish brown elytra and darker scutellum; last three visible abdominal segments reddish. Head sub-rectangular, proportionally small, with a little rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes large, slightly protruding. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig 1. Labrum as in Fig. 2. Puncturation of head deep and dense, almost forming striae, with long yellowish setae, especially on the sides. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer than pronotum, narrower than it at the anterior angles, with marked humeral angles. Surface with dense, deep puncturation, arranged in numerous series.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Note: The holotype specimen bears the label “*Thyreocephalus alveus* Last, Paratype” (in litteris). The species is isolated between the *Thyreocephalus* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844 from New Guinea by the

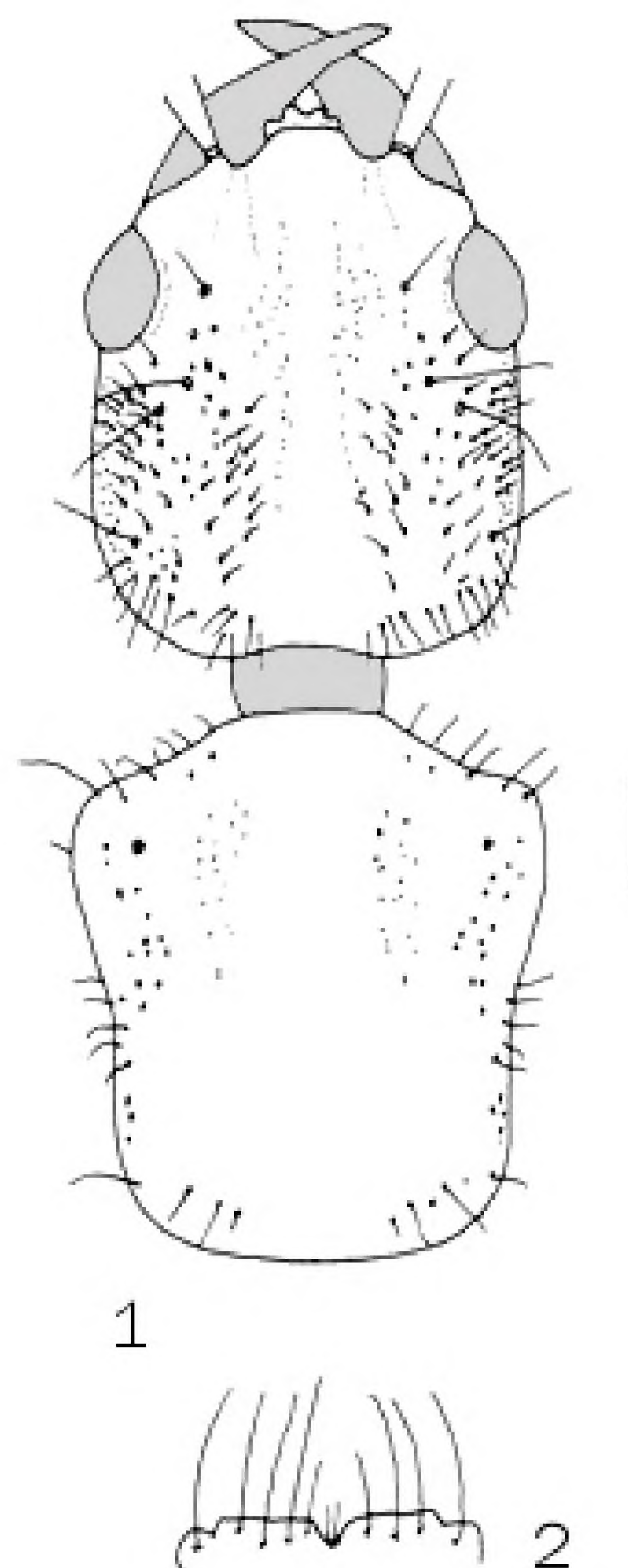
colouration and by the puncturation of head and elytra.

***Thyreocephalus litoreus* sp. nov.** (Figs 3-7)

Holotype ♂ NHMB: Papua NG, Madang prov., Ohu vill., near Gum, 150 m, 5.13S, 145.41E, L. Cizek VI.2001.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the Latin “litoreus” (-a -um) - coastal, in relation to the type locality, near the sea.

Description: Length of body 12.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Body robust, broad, black with red elytra, black scutellum, reddish brown dark abdomen; 6th visible abdominal segment and genital segment reddish; head with bronze reflexes; antennae reddish with yellowish last four segments; reddish legs. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 3. Labrum as in Fig. 4. Clypeus and lateral portion of pronotum whit wrinkled oblique striature. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-parallel and sub-rectilinear sides and marked humeral angles. Surface with superficial traces of transverse micro-striation and



Figures 1-2. *Thyreocephalus alveolatus* sp. nov., ♀.
1 – Forebody; 2 – Labrum [scale bar 0.5 mm].



large, superficial, dense puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 5-6. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) 1.92 mm long, ovoid elongate, with prominent median lobe; parameres long and arched; inner sac tape-like, covered with fine spinulae.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Note: This species is the only *Thyreocephalus* on New Guinea with red elytra, apart from the introduced *T. australis* Bordoni, 2005 that differs evidently by the shape and size of the body, puncturation of elytra, and by the aedeagus.

***Thyreocephalus arnhemensis* Bordoni, 2005**

Examined material: 1 ex. CAB: Australia, NT, Victoria river, Roadhouse, leg. ? 9.X.2012; 1 ex. CJN: NT, Darwing, Conawarra, leg. ? 29.IX-3.X.2011; 1 ex. CJN: QLD, Revershoe, Archer river, leg. ? 4.IX.2011.

Distribution: This species is known from Northern Territory, North of Western Australia and North Queensland (Bordoni 2005a).

***Thyreocephalus oculeus* sp. nov. (Figs 8-12)**

Holotype ♂ NHMB: Australia, North QLD, Lyons Lookout Massman (Cairns), G. Minet II-VIII.1988.

Paratype 1♀ CAB: same data as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the Latin “oculeus” (-a -um) - sharp-eyed, in relation to the very big eyes.

Description: Length of body 13 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Body reddish brown dark, with reddish lateral margins and humeral angles of elytra; posterior margin of 6th visible abdominal segment and genital segment yellowish; antennae reddish brown with yellowish last three segments; legs reddish brown. Head rounded, with very large and almost flat eyes. Clypeus with longitudinal micro-striature; all the surface of head with fine micro-puncturation. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 8. Labrum as in Fig. 9. Elytra sub-quadrate, as long as pronotum, dilated forward, where they are a little wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with numerous, fine, dense punctures, arranged in numerous, closed series. Abdomen with evident, dense puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 10-11. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) 1.88 mm long, ovoid elongate, with slightly prominent, long median lobe; parameres narrow and arched; inner sac tape-like, long and narrow, covered with fine spinulae.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

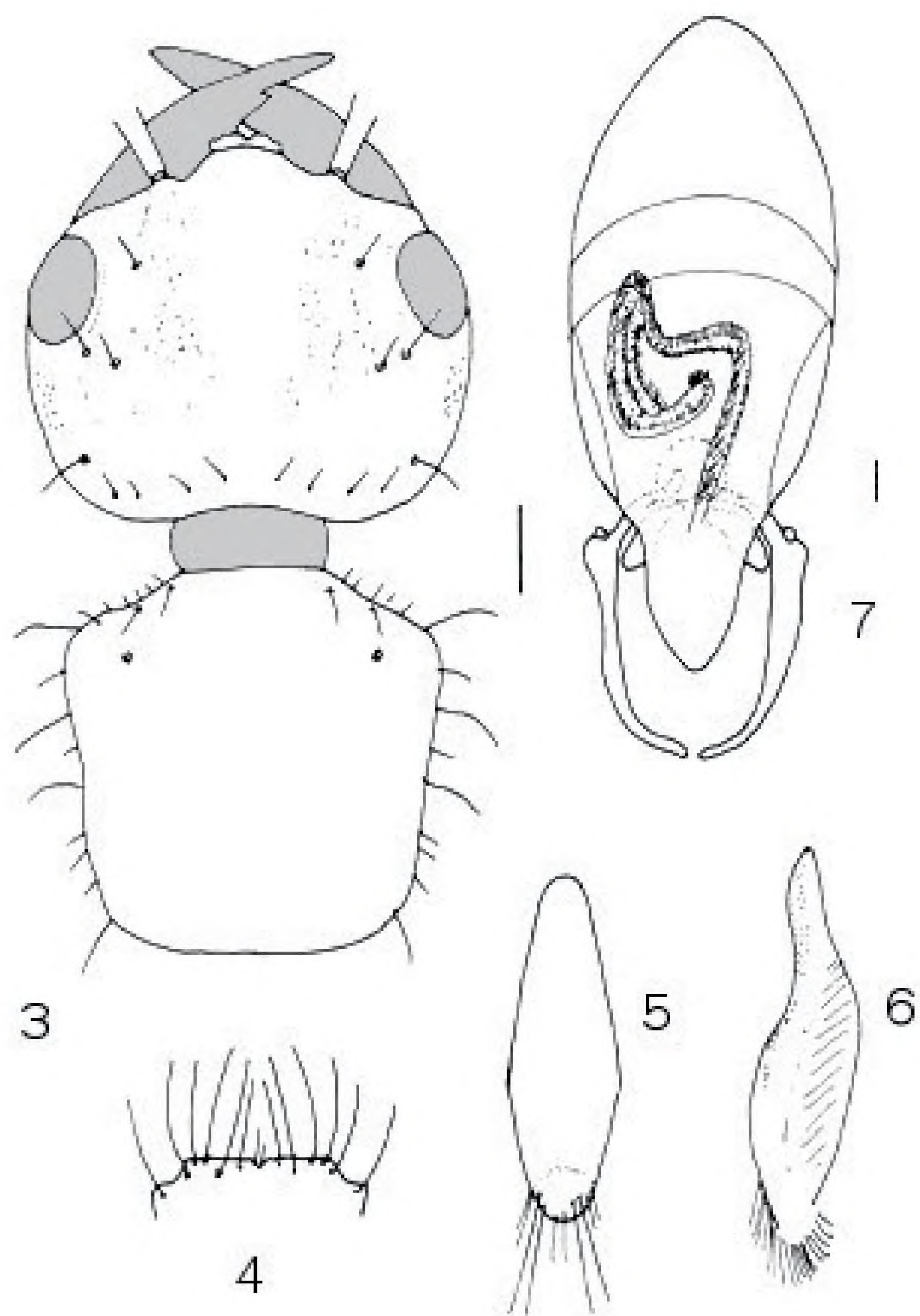
Note: This species is related to *Thyreocephalus volubilis* Bordoni, 2005 (Papua NG & Normanby Is.) for some external characters but differs from the congeners of the Australasian Region by shape and size of eyes, puncturation, colouration, and aedeagus.

***Guineodinella gigantula* (Bernhauer, 1915)**

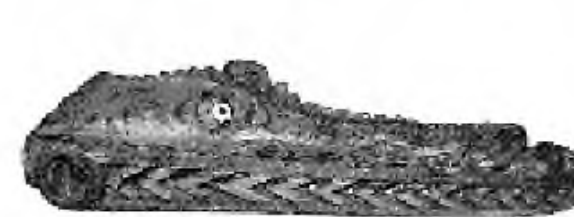
Examined material: 1 ex. CTI: Irian Jaya, Duebey meni, Mts Arfak, 1300 m, K. Sakamaki V.2011; 1 ex. NHMB: Papua NG, Bulolo, J. Sedlacek II.1972; 1 ex. NHMB: same data, 11.II.1974.

Distribution: This species is known from Indonesian New Guinea and Papua NG (Bordoni 2010).

Note: All the cited specimens, in poor conditions, are labelled “*Thyreocephalus hornabrooki* Last” (in litteris). The genus *Guineodinella* was described (Bordoni 2010) for some species of New Guinea, previously referred to *Thyreocephalus*.



Figures 3-7. *Thyreocephalus litoreus* sp. nov., ♂. 3 – Forebody [scale bar 0.5 mm]; 4 – Labrum; 5 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 6 – Sternite of the same; 5 – Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm].



***Guineodinella hornabrookiana* Bordon, 2010**

Examined material: 1 ex. CAB: Papua NG, Noman Chimba, Hornabrook VIII.1972; 1 ex. MM: Papua NG, Marifunga, R. Hornabrook 25.IV.1972; 1 exx MM: same data, Asaro-Chimbu Divide, R. Hornabrook 25.IV.1972.

Distribution: This species was known only from Indonesian New Guinea (Bordon 2010) until now. New record for Papua NG.

***Paracorynus arecae* (Broun, 1880)**

Examined material: 1 ex. NMW, New Zealand, Nelson, Reitter.

Distribution: This species is known from New Zealand, especially in North Island (Bordon 2005b).

***Eachamia karkar* sp. nov. (Figs 13-16)**

Holotype ♂ MM: Papua NG, Karkar Isl., R. Hornabrook X.1968.

Paratypes 7 exx: 1♀ MM: same data as in holotype; 1♀ CAB: same data as in holotype but 4.V.1969; 1♂ CAB: (Kimbu prov.), Karimui, R. Hornabrook 19.III.1966; 1♀ MM: Marifunga (Chimbu-Asaro), R. Hornabrook 27.II.1971; 1♀ MM: (Morobe prov.), Saruwaged Range, R. Hornabrook II.1966; 1♂, 1♀ MM: Okapa, R. Hornabrook 6.II.1965.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Description: Length of body 14 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Large species, characterized by bronze reflexes and big head. Body uniformly reddish brown, with evident bronze reflexes; last four antennomeres yellowish pale. Head broad, sub-quadrate, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes large, a little protuberant. Surface of head shiny, with longitudinal micro-striature on clypeus, with a big puncture near the anterior margin of eyes and 2 punctures below the eyes; some punctures near the posterior margin. Labrum as in Fig. 13. Pronotum massive, longer than head, as wide as it. Surface shiny, with the usual puncture near the anterior angles. Surface with dense, deep, minute puncturation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striature and evident, not sparse puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 14-15. Aedeagus (Fig. 16) 1.66 mm long, ovoid, with a little prominent median lobe; parameres short, arched and narrow; inner sac tape-like, narrow and long, covered with fine spinulae.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Note: This species differs from the congeneric by big size, shape of eyes, and aedeagus.

***Mitomorphus punctatissimus* Bordon, 2010**

Examined material: 1 ♂ MM, Papua NG, (Western prov.), Tububil, R. Hornabrook 15.X.1971.

Distribution: The species is known from Papua NG (Madang, Morobe, Eastern Highlands) (Bordon 2010).

Note: The specimen bears the label “*Xantholinus hornabrooki* Last / Paratype” (in litteris).

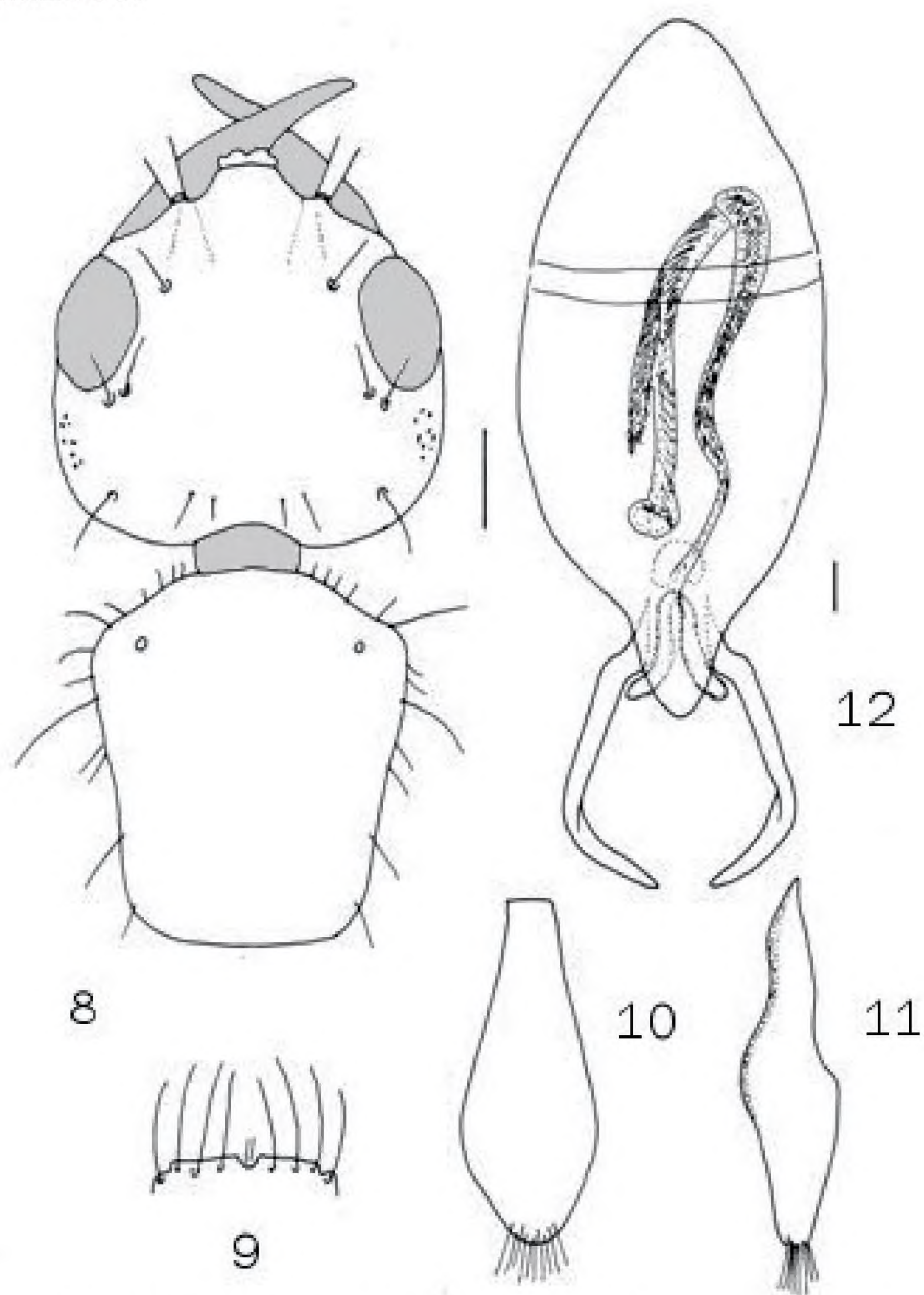
***Mitomorphus okapaensis* sp. nov. (Figs 17-19)**

Holotype ♂ MM: Papua NG, Okapa, R. Hornabrook 11.VII.1965

Paratypes 3 exx: 1♀ CAB & 1♀ MM: same data as in holotype; 1♀ MM: same data as in holotype but 25.IX.1965.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Description: Length of body 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Body entirely reddish brown dark, with testaceous antennae and legs. Very similar to *M. budemuensis* Bordon, 2010 (Papua NG: Finisterre Mts.) in the external characters but shorter, with



Figures 8-12. *Thyreocephalus oculus* sp. nov., ♂. 8 – Forebory [scale bar 0.5 mm]; 9 – Labrum; 10 – Tergite of the male genital segment; 11 – Sternite of the same; 12 – Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm].



sub-ovoidal head with more rounded sides; eyes a little protruding; elytra sub-quadrate, with very fine puncturation, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 17-18. Aedeagus (Fig. 19) 0.96 mm long, ovoid elongate, with asymmetric parameres; inner sac with two parallel series of short spines.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Note: The specimens bear labels "*Mitomorphus saltus* Last / Paratype" (in litteris).

***Andelis guineanus* sp. nov.** (Figs 20-23)

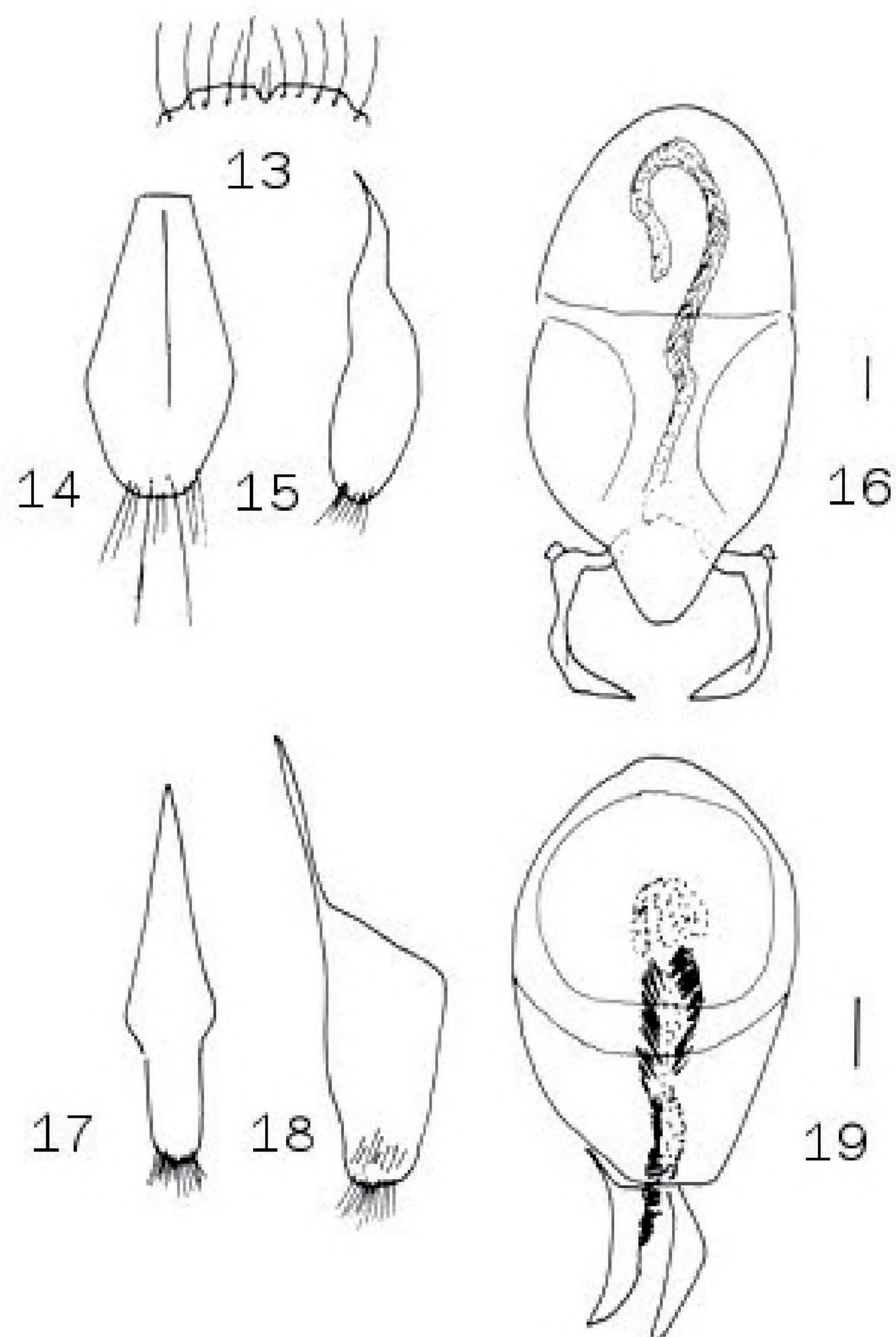
Holotype ♂ MM: Papua NG, Okapa prov., Oriana, R. Hornabrook 8.XII.1972.

Paratype 1♂ CAB: same data as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The specific epithet refers to New Guinea.

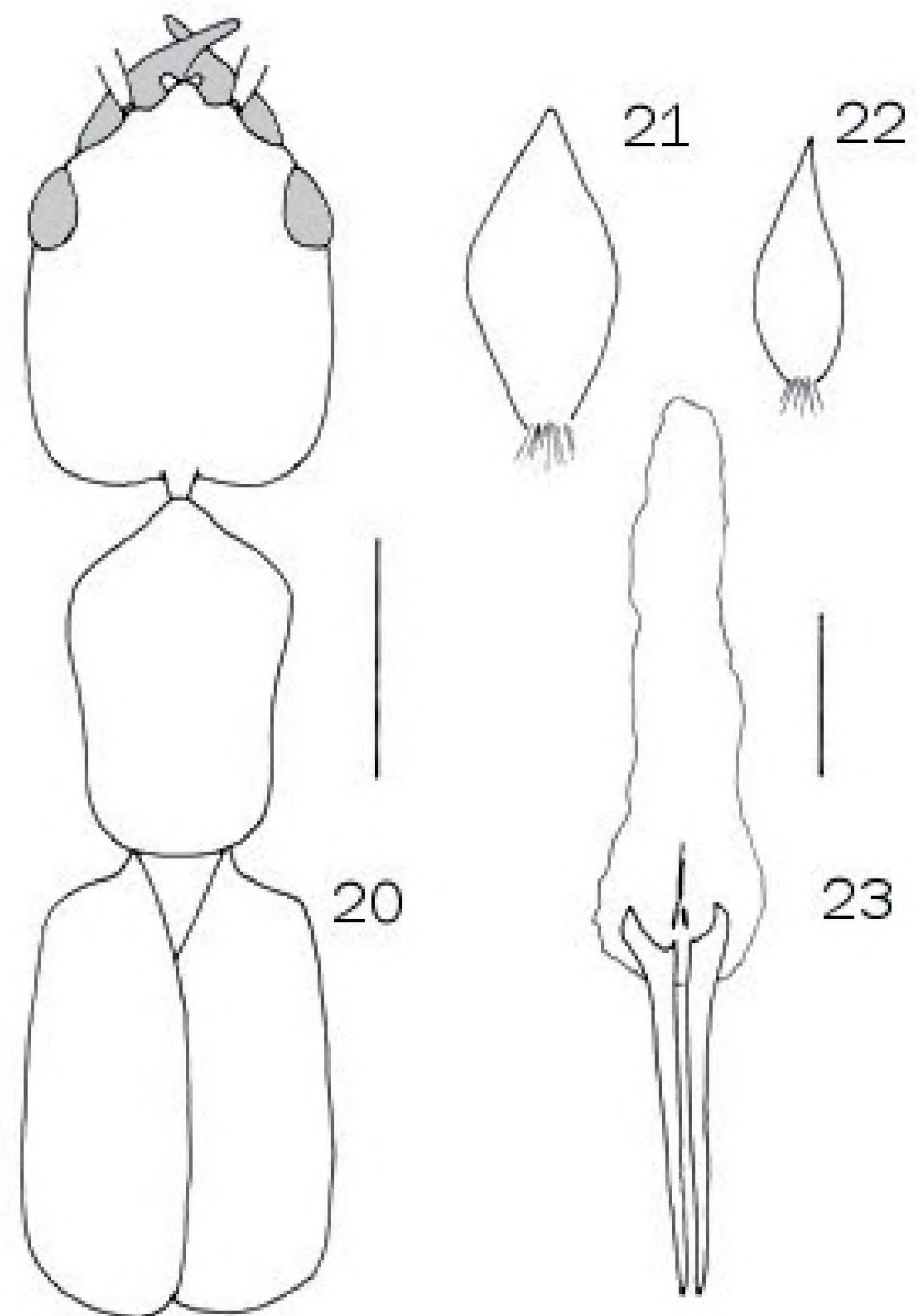
Description: Length of body 4.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm.

Body (Fig. 20) characterized by the reddish brown colouration, with black head, by the very narrow neck, the very evident, dense puncturation of head. Head proportionally large, convex, sub-rectangular, with slightly rounded sides, and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small, a little protuberant. Surface of head with deep, regular, areolate, dense puncturation, apart from the clypeus, lateral portion and a narrow median band. Pronotum small, very narrow, much narrower and shorter than head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles, and sinuate sides. Surface with superficial transverse micro-striation and with superficial numerous but not dense puncturation, apart from a median band. Elytra very large and long, longer and wider than pronotum, a little dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with very fine, dense punctation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striature and sparse puncturation. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 21-22. Aedeagus (Fig. 23) 0.55 mm long, totally membranous, apart from the long and narrow, parallel parameres; inner sac apparently not visible.



Figures 13-19. Xantholinini from New Guinea.

13-6: *Eachamia karkar* sp. nov., ♂. 13 - Labrum; 14 - Tergite of the male genital segment; 15 - Sternite of the same; 16 - Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm]; 17-19: *Mitomorphus okapaensis* sp. nov., ♂. 17 - Tergite of the male genital segment; 18 - Sternite of the same; 19 - Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm].



Figures 20-23. *Andelis guineanus* sp. nov., ♂. 20 - Forebody and elytra [scale bar 0.5 mm]; 21 - Tergite of the male genital segment; 22 - Sternite of the same; 23 - Aedeagus [scale bar 0.1 mm].



Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Note: These specimens bear labels “*Mitomorphus punctatus* Last / Paratype” (in litteris). As in other cases, the specimens do not bear labels of locality but a symbol that correspond to indications tracked on a notebook of Last. The locality is recognized by the useful collaboration of the colleague Logunov of the Manchester Museum. Only one species (*Andelis minutulus* Bordoni, 2010) from Solomon Isl., different in size, colouration, shape of the body, aedeagus, is known from the Papuan Region (Bordoni 2010). The new species is the first *Andelis* Bordoni, 2002 known from New Guinea.

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